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The Edmonton Coal Field, Alberta. By D. B. DOWLING. Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 1910. 59 pages, 2 maps.

The area primarily considered is on the Saskatchewan River, in and near Edmonton, but a short discussion of the surrounding coal fields is included. The coal is lignitic or semi-bituminous, and occurs near the middle and at the top of 700 feet of brackish water deposits, the Edmonton formation, at the top of the Cretaceous, and in Tertiary sandstone above. The lower horizon, the Clover Bar seam, is worked at Edmonton, and 80,000,000 tons are estimated to be available in an area of 14 square miles.

W. A. T.

Preliminary Memoir on the Lewes and Nordenskiöld Rivers Coal District, Yukon Territory. By D. D. CAIRNES. Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 1910. 70 pages, 2 maps.

The development of the Whitehorse copper deposits was the incentive for the investigation of the available coal resources in the district described in this report. The important formations of the district are the Braeburn limestone (carboniferous?), the Laberge series, conglomerates, shales, sandstones, etc., and Tantalus conglomerates, Jurassic-Cretaceous. Tertiary volcanics have broken through these formations and overflowed them in many places. Important coking coal seams occur in the Tantalus conglomerates and near the top of the Laberge series, but they are available only near the navigable water, such as the Lewes River and Lake Laberge.

W. A. T.

Geology of the Nipigon Basin, Ontario. By A. W. G. WILSON. Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 1910. 152 pages, 1 map.

The region covered by this excellent report is underlain mainly by Laurentian gneisses and granites, but scattered over it are areas of greenstones and green schists, called Keewatin. A few bands of Lower Huronian rocks are known. Lying on the eroded surface of these formations is a series of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and dolomitic limestones classed as Keweenaw, although the author believes